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U.S. Patent & Trademark Office LOGOFF AT 18:20:30 ON 26 AUG 96

=> s promoter(2w)occlusion

17322 PROMOTER

6955 OCCLUSION

L2

4 PROMOTER(2W)OCCLUSION

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08/376380

1. 5,518,913, May 21, 1996, High level recombinant protein production using conditional helper-free adenovirus vector; Bernard Massie, et al., 435/235.1, 320.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,518,913 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L2: 1 of 4

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to methods and compositions involving an improved recombinant transfer vector for introducing a DNA sequence, encoding a recombinant protein, into an adenovirus genome in generating recombinant adenovirus. Recombinant protein production, in cells infected with the recombinant adenovirus, can approach levels as high as 15-20% of total cellular proteins. The improved transfer vector includes an expression cassette comprising sequentially a transcription promoter, a high efficiency leader, at least one splicing signal, an enhancer-like sequence, a cloning site and a plurality of polyadenylation sites.

2. 5,266,317, Nov. 30, 1993, Insect-specific paralytic neurotoxin genes for use in biological insect control: methods and compositions; Michael D. Tomalski, et al., 424/93.2, 93.6; 435/69.1, 172.3, 235.1, 320.1; 536/23.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,266,317 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L2: 2 of 4

ABSTRACT:

Genes encoding insect-specific paralytic neurotoxins, particularly those of insect-parasitic mites, including Pyemotes, are described. Recombinant DNA molecules in which the neurotoxin coding sequences are placed under the control of heterologous promoters are also described. Such molecules are useful for the development of biological insect control agents which produce insect-toxic levels of the neurotoxin. Specifically described are genetically altered baculoviruses which produce insect-specific paralytic neurotoxins and which display improved toxic effect on insects.

Insect-toxic compositions are also provided. Methods of insect control using these neurotoxin genes, methods for production of neurotoxins in cells, and methods of production of insect control agents are described.

3. 5,198,346, Mar. 30, 1993, Generation and selection of novel DNA-binding proteins and polypeptides; Robert C. Ladner, et al., 435/69.1, 172.3, 252.3, 320.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,198,346 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L2: 3 of 4

ABSTRACT:

Novel DNA-binding proteins, especially repressors of gene expression, are obtained by variegation of genes encoding known binding proteins and selection for proteins binding the desired target DNA sequence. A novel selection vector may be used to reduce artifacts. Heterooligomeric proteins which bind to a target DNA sequence which need not be palindromic are obtained by a variety of methods, e.g., variegation to obtain proteins binding symmetrized forms of the half-targets and heterodimerization to obtain a protein binding the entire asymmetric target.

4. 4,870,023, Sep. 26, 1989, Recombinant baculovirus occlusion bodies in vaccines and biological insecticides; Malcolm J. Fraser, et al., 435/235.1, 69.3, 69.7, 172.3, 243, 320.1; 530/350, 820, 826; 536/23.1, 23.4; 930/10, 220; 935/32, 57, 70 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,870,023 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L2: 4 of 4

ABSTRACT:

The present invention is directed to recombinant baculoviruses which encode fusion polyhedrin proteins capable of forming occlusion bodies containing foreign peptides. The recombinant baculoviruses of the invention are formed by insertion into or replacement of regions of the polyhedrin gene that are not essential for occlusion body formation, with foreign DNA fragments by recombinant DNA techniques. The recombinant occlusion bodies produced in accordance with the present invention have uses in vaccine formulations, immunoassays, immobilized enzyme reactions, as biological insecticides, and as expression vectors.

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US PAT NO: 5,518,913 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L2: 1 of 4

SUMMARY:

BSUM(20)

Traditional . . . expression of multiple transcription units in a single plasmid revealed two types of position effects. One position effect is called **promoter** **occlusion** and results in reduced transcription at a downstream promoter if transcription is initiated at a nearby upstream promoter. This effect. . .

US PAT NO: 5,266,317 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L2: 2 of 4

DETDESC:

DETD(69)